The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,875.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrence. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BARRON—March 15th, at Bundunn Lodge, Jacobabad, the wife of Mr John Barron. Chief Clerk Political Superintendent and Commandant in Chief's Office, Frontier, Upper Sind, of a son and heir.

KING—March 23rd, in the Fort, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Charles Joshua King, H. M.'s Customs, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tgris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contracts with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 660 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. Taerron, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 4 th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	18
" Cannanore	18	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	18	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	24
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	26
" Galle	22	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	25	" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Coconada	29	" Cannanore	31
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	1
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	2	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,925 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. H. Perkes, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from Cochince by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-Ship "MALACCA," 1683 Tons and 300 H. P., Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at noon, from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

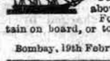
No Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipts are not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 16 h March 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.



THE above A 1 Ship has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ASIA," Capt. H. Morrison, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain H. Morrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents Ship *Asia*.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Shareholders, assembled in GENERAL MEETING on MONDAY the 3rd February 1868, a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE will be payable to Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 30rst MARCH 1868.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement at the time of payment.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th March 1868.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather velvet lined case.

Cash, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

Each Mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

FOR RESENTATION.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In handsome Morocco case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 2 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

Illustrated catalogues free by post on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Viewsfor Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assorament of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched about the 24th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£6 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£3 7 6 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

2	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Fairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Dressing Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins"

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. SAUQUET is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1868.

A LAING & SON,
MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER, FROM EDINBURGH.

Cursetjee Sockajee Street, Byculla.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. S. HILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEREE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establis ment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE. The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, an. 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The present interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amounts specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December (of each year under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received.

(Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shilling per rupee. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently madeextensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for works in GENERAL REPAIRS and part REBUILDING to the GODOWNS, SHEDS, PIERS, DOCK, &c. on the P. & O. Co.'s old Dockyard, Mazagon.

Each Contractor tendering may on and after TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, obtain at our Office, on payment of Rs. 15, a printed copy of the Plan, Specification, and Form of Tender.

No Tenders will be received after SATURDAY the 28th instant.

We do not bind ourseives to accept the lowest or any Tender. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETT EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell, for the use of the Bandora Charitable Dispensary, all that piece or parcel of Land, with a Bungalow and a House, situated at Bandora, in Salsette, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Wittoba, on the north by road leading to bazaar, and on the south by the sea-shore, containing by admeasurement 1,563 square yards, be the same little more or less. Any persons having claims on the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to DR. DHULJIRAM DALPUTRAM, Secretary of the said Dispensary, at No. 28, near Dadi Sett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed without any further notice.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Assistant Masters.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is condycted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq, the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.
Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed.
And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.
And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris, Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,
Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK		WATCH	
viz.		viz.	
CHURCH,		LEVER,	
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,	
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,	
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,	
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,	
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.	

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face double cases.	*Hunters.*		*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*	
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10 10 0	13 13 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	
15 15 0	18 18 0		6 6 0	7 7 0	
20 0 0	23 0 0		10 10 0	11 11 0	
30 0 0	35 0 0		17 17 0	20 0 0	
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42 0 0	45 0 0		33 0 0	35 0 0	
52 0 0	56 0 0		43 0 0	45 0 0	
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55 0 0	58 0 0		45 0 0	48 0 0	
75 0 0	80 0 0		65 0 0	68 0 0	
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30 0 0	33 0 0		20 0 0	22 0 0	
35 0 0	38 0 0		25 0 0	28 0 0	
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14 14 0	... ...		5 5 0	... ...	
21 0 0	... ...		8 8 0	... ...	
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5 5 0	8 8 0		2 2 0	3 3 0	
9 9 0	12 12 0		4 4 0	5 5 0	

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the upper or lower part of a BUNGALOW, situated in a most healthy locality. Rent moderate. Apply to "G. W," care of *Gazette*.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the season, a commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, called "SPRING WOOD." For Rent and particulars apply at Messrs. JEHANGEER FRAMJEE & Co., Sassoon's Building.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 44, suitable for Europeans and Natives, situated on Bellasis Road, near the Bombay Hotel, in the 15th Camatepoora Street. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places, and also a Stable below the premises.

For Rent and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 19th March 1868. HERALALL & Co.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoongá, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. SMITH, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WILL be opened on MONDAY 23rd instant, THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort.

A Private Room for Ladies.
A Private Entrance, with Female attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M, and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, artes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each

With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(*With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.*)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hemington, Hore & Langley.

Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Capital is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive such a share in the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868, By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

CARR BROTHERS
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS,

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Fashion Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
" Coloured Eglinton.
" Glace Eglinton.
" Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
" Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.
" Improved Carlton.
" Opera
" Grosvenor.
" Cavalier.
" Persigny.
The Challenge.
" Daisy.
" Hyde Park.
" Olympic.
" Colonial; and
" Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilourv.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,
and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIRKHAM, General Army Agent, Abyssinia.—Parcels and Packages may be sent from all parts of India addressed to this Agency, Annesley Bay, from whence they will be carefully sent to the front.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves .... Rs. 2-4
" " the best made... " 3-0
&c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, d

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750prshare
1,015,000	500	300	....	Bank of Bombay..	68 per share
1,000,000	400	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	21 p ct prem.
1,000,000	750	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 pershare
3,000,000	400	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
1,000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	135pershare.
800,000	100	25	13½	China Bank	5¼ pershare.
750,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,100 ??	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris... ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	184 p.
3,750,000	400	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Assoc. India and China	77½ per sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,510	....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,510	25	S. C. nt and River Steam Nav. Co...	555 per s
320,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... ..	2,475 per s.are
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
130,000	500	500	....	Vingas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	125 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10 00	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	570 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	90 sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	570 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning... ..	340
2 150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	940

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. 1d to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta...	At sight	99.
Do, ...	30 days' sight..	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99.
China..	60 days' sight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills..		..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ..	.. 1835-36 ..	..	92
.. .. ..	.. 1842-43 ..	..	
.. .. ..	.. 1854-55 ..	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ..	..	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ..	..	112½
Five and a half per cent.		..	111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..		..	111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ..	..	..	..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	..	,, 235
Carolus ..	..	..	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars..	..	..	..	,, 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	..	,, 310
Five-Franc Pieces	..	..	..	,, 223½
Bar Silver ..	..	..	..	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	..	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 0 oz. English...			..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	..	165 to 170
Akote	.. ..	..	..	
Khandeish... ..	.. ..	..	..	
Barsee	.. ..	..	..	160 to 168
Dhollera	.. ..	..	..	190 to 192
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	..	190 to 195
Vingoria	.. ..	..	..	180 to 185
Compta	.. ..	..	..	180 to 185
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	..	190 to 195
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	..	215 to 217
Akote	.. ..	..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	..	230 to 232
Dhollera	.. ..	..	..	220 to 222
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	..	
Veeravali.. ..	.. ..	..	..	185 to 190
Ready Sales...	...			...1,500 Candies.
For delivery	...			...5,975 ,,
Market strong.				

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 21st March 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up.....	Rs.	47,46,894
Genl. Treasury Balance.....	,,	29,80,813
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,00,76,342
Deposits at Branches.....	,,	9,58,838
Bank Post Bills outstanding.....	,,	15,217
	Rs.	2,87,78,104

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion.....	Rs.	6,68,899
Credit Account at Do. on do.....	,,	27,75,008
Bills Discounted at do.....	,,	21,89,919
Dead Stock	,,	14,205
Stamps	,,	3,258
Balances with Agents & Correspondents...	,,	17,80,388
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,85,65,702
Do. do. at Branches	,,	27,80,178
	Rs.	2,87,78,104

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Macpherson, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Regiment, with details, from Bangalore.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Dempster, Surgeon, 1st Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Sctabuldee.
Mills, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Benares.
Gibson Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on medical certificate, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Traill, Assistant Surgeon, 91st Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Currie, Lieutenant, 1st Light Cavalry, on sick certificate, to England.
Hammond, Captain, 46th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Serle, Lieutenant, 46th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Farwell, Ensign, 4th Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Hogg, Lieutenant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, to Nagpore.
Tyacke, Lieutenant Colonel, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Mackey, Quarter Master, 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Drummond, Lieutenant, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on medical certificate, to England.
Seton, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.
Kidston, Lieutenant, 4th Highlanders, on duty, to England.
Harris, Captain, Royal H. A., on sick leave, to England.
Carpendale, Lieutenant, 1st Scinde Horse, on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	Nominal.
,, Liverpool.....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£20s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 23	Granton	Ellery	Mauritius, Jan. 23.
	City of Brussels..	Auld...	Glasgow, Nov. 20.
	Royal Alexandra	Whiting.....	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
	Phlox (s)	Baker.....	Goa, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 23	John Bright (s)..	Cumming	Aden via Muscat.
	City of Manchester (s)	Jones.....	Beypore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Cotedor*, Bard, to Bimlipatam.
Ship *Compadre*. Downward, to Liverpool.
Barque *Inverine*, Deane, to Mangalore and Tellichery.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Runnidee*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Pluto*, to Malabar Coast.
Ship *Hannah Low*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Taytee*, to Kutch.
Ship *Margaret Ewaliy*, to Cochin and Singapore.

POSTAL NOTICES

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China			
Ceylon			
Penang	15th and 30th.	5 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius	16th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Lingah			
Mahagherry			
Vingoorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Jannanore			
Tellicherry			
Karrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "CARNATIC," (1776 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P.M. on the 26th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 28th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P and O. S. N Company's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1868.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

MR. JOHN THOMSON is authorised to SIGN our FIRM at Kurrachee (Finlay & Co.) per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 12th March 1868.

FOR SALE, very best and fresh YORK HAMS and CHEESES, and four tierces very best new, this year's, IRISH BEEF—all from London. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash. Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN, gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.
Mme. Frederic Cauvin has her Diploma by the French Academy.
Meadow Street, No. 5, near Rosselet & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).—MR. WILLIAM STEEL has THIS DAY TAKEN over CHARGE of the LIQUIDATION here. JAMES GREIG,
Official Liquidators' Attorney.

WITH reference to above, the LIQUIDATION will from WEDNESDAY, 1st proximo, be carried on in Messrs. SCOTT, MCCLELLAND & Co.'s block, Elphinstone Circle. WILLIAM STEEL,
Official Liquidators' Attorney.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 7th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, confirming the following Special Resolutions which were passed this day :—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the Members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other Liquidation as may be determined on."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best London binding, and of superior paper, including LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, BILLS PAYABLE and BILLS RECEIVABLE BOOKS, and every other kind of Account Book suitable for OFFICE USE.
Eight Quire Ledgers ... ... from Rs. 35 each.
Six Quire Ledgers ... ... from Rs. 25 each.
The other Books are priced at the same moderate rates according to the style of Binding, &c.

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.—BLACKWOOD & Co.'s Best Steel-Pen Ink, in White Stone Bottles
Per Dozen Pints, Rs. 6. Per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.
Improved Mercantile Copying Ink, in White Stone Bottles.
Per Dozen Pints, Rs. 12. Per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 24.
Brilliant Carmine Red Ink, in Stone Bottles.
Per Dozen Half Pints, Rs. 9.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

INKSTANDS.
EBONY AND WALNUT-WOOD.
With 2 or 3 Ink Bottles. From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 35.
These Inkstands are manufactured by skilled artizans, are made of well-seasoned materials, and are in every way of most superior style and finish.
ELEGANT BRONZED INKSTANDS.
Rs. 8. Rs. 25. Rs. 8.
SOLID GLASS INK BOTTLES, WITH GLASS OR METAL TOPS.
OFFICE INKSTANDS IN PEWTER &c. REPORTER'S INK BOTTLES, &c.
See Illustrations in our Catalogue, free by post.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing about 114,000 words, and about 3,000 Illustrations. Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.
It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.
OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writer.
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.
DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.
PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated Orators and Speakers.
ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.
QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.
SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.
ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.
SILVER BEER MUGS, AND WINE CUPS.
Pint size and of exquisite workmanship, richly gilt inside and highly chased and finished.
Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased and very highly finished, with space for engraving crest or initials. ... ... Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.
SILVER FUSEE BOXES.
Beautifully ornamented with engraved work, and having a scroll for inscription. ... Rs. 10.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
Rich and massive Presentation Snuff Boxes, handsomely designed and ornamented with chased and engraved work and richly gilt inside. In Morocco Cases. From Rs. 65.
POCKET SNUFF BOXES.
In a variety of neat and elegant patterns, handsomely engraved, gilt and finished. From Rs. 22.
SILVER DRAM FLASKS.
In convenient sizes for the Pocket and elegant designs, ornamented throughout with richly engraved work, having screw tops and space for crest or initials. Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.
All the above mentioned Silver articles bear the Goldsmith's Hall mark.
Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have authorized MR. DAVID BRERETON BEYNON and MR. CHARLES THEOPHILE MEILI to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868. J. SIGG & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ROYAL ALEXANDRA," Capt. WHITING, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages and Goods so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain WHITING will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Agent.
Bombay 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE, NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO SHOA, and of an attempt to visit Harrar. By Lieut. (now Captain) BARKER, of H. M.'s late Indian Navy, one of the Officers of the British Mission to the King of Shoa in 1841. (Issued from the Political Department, Bombay.) With Introductory Note by P. RYAN, Esq., Asst. Secy. to Govt.
Price Rs. 3 per copy. Postage 2 annas to Outstations.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.
HAS the pleasure to announce to their numerous Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just landed, ex s. s. *Ganga*, a large and varied assortment of GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
ALSO,
Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Overland Trunks, Coat cases of sizes, Hand and Courier Bags, Leather Cigar Cases, Rug and Baggage Straps, Driving and Hunting Whips, &c.
Further supplies expected per each Mail Steamer.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

MUNICIPALFTY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Carsetjee Sooklajee Street, Dammatcepoora.
Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.
Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIRD GRAND PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th MARCH.
on which occasion will be introduced.
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, MUSICAL MELANGES,
BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.
Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.
DAVE CARSON
In his new Local Song and Dance, entitled,
THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.
THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH,
Who has not grown larger since his last visit, on this occasion will not make his
FAREWELL BOW.
MR. G. SOUTHAM,
In his eccentric character of the
RAW RECRUIT.
A new and Original Burlesque Opera Entitled the
GEM O' DE HOOGHLY,
Not by the Author of
GEMMA DI VERGY.
OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE.
PART I.
Overture, Zampa (arranged by W. C. Parker).....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (The Coon Hunt)...Company.
The Birds will come again, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
Pickles. (A legend of Simla),.....Dave Carson.
Beneath the Weeping Willow,.. Mr. W. Burton.
Dance Jubilee,.....Mr. G. Southam.
Fair Lily of the Vale,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
First part will conclude with the original and descriptive Song, showing the Troubles of a Traveller in India, entitled,
THE DAK GHARRIE,
BY
DAVE CARSON.
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.
RECITATIVE and SONG (Orinthia my beloved)
MR. S. HERBERTE.
DAVE CARSON
will appear in his
NEW AND ORIGINAL SONG AND DANCE
ENTITLED
THE COMPETITION-WALLAH.
VOLIN SOLO,..... Mr. W. C. PARKER.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MR. G. SOUTHAM
AS THE
RAW RECRUIT.
Part Second to conclude with the inimitable Impersonation of the
INTELLIGENT YOUTH,
BY
DAVE CARSON.
AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART III.
The Entertainment will conclude with a BURLESQUE OPERATIC NONDESCRIPT,
ENTITLED THE
GEM O' DE HOOGHLY.
The Gem,..... Mr. G. Southam.
The Dad,..... Dave Carson
Love No. 1,..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Love No. 2,..... Mr. W. Burton.
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.—*Price* : ONE RUPEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..... Rs. 6
Stalls..... ,, 4
Upper Circle..... ,, 3
Pit..... ,, 1
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.
Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the
AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

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Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DICKENS' WORKS—THE "CHARLES DICKENS" EDITION—Subscribers' names are still being registered for this edition at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per volume. Nine volumes are already issued, and nine others, at intervals of a month, will complete the set.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THACKERAY'S WORKS—NEW ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION, to be completed in about 30 monthly volumes. Four volumes of this edition are now ready, and will be supplied at Rs. 5 each to Subscribers for the entire series.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.—ROSEWOOD ELECTRUM-BOUND TRAY CASE, containing a full set of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments by *Elliott* Rs. 185.
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ROSEWOOD ELECTRUM-BOUND TRAY CASE, containing the following best Electrum double-jointed instruments by *Elliott*.—A pair six-inch sector-jointed Dividers with pen leg, pencil leg, and lengthening bar, a pair five-inch Hair Dividers, Bow-pen, Bow-pencil, two Ivory-handled Drawing-pens, Ivory-handled Pricker, Ivory Parallel Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Rs. 115.
MAHOGANY TRAY CASE, containing best Electrum instruments by *Elliott*.—Rs. 15, Rs. 50, and Rs. 65.
ROSEWOOD and MAHOGONY TRAY CASES OF INSTRUMENTS by other makers of sizes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.
Spare Instruments always available.
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868.

THE English Magazines, and other critical publications, are engaged just now in endeavouring to define the future of England, so far as the signs of the times enable them to do. They take up society as their parable, and arguing from the analogy presented by French society before the Revolution, essay to deduce a previsionary theory of the condition of the England which those, who are now young children, shall grow up to know. It must be admitted that, on the whole, these deductive pictures are not cheering. It needs also to be admitted, that the matter is one bearing very closely upon our own interests in this country. Three propositions are laid down, from whence these cheerless views are drawn. The first of these relates to the hypocrisy and selfishness of modern society—among the middle classes at any rate; the second is the rapid spread of sceptical tendencies among the masses; the third is the elaborate cultivation of democracy, even at the hands of some of those, who have most to fear from it, which prevails, and which, it is urged, cannot but produce evil fruit. It must be confessed that there is a good deal in these postulates which merits deep attention. The middle, and especially the lower middle classes, are selfish and hypocritical to a dangerous extent. It is idle to deny it. The political history of England, for the last twenty years, shows it but too plainly. When men like Bright began to agitate for a popular representation, as opposed to the existing system of a property representation—the lower middle classes largely held their peace. And when the stream began to flow, they still held their peace. It might have been turned towards, and confined to their own roots, with ease, ten years, nay five years ago. The professional man, and the small shopkeeper—and the unpropertied intellectual classes, the "lateral" classes, as Mr. Disraeli termed them, who either had no votes, or, if possessing them, neglected them, might have laid hands upon the Suffrage, and brought it down to their own level—the level of those who could display proofs of an appreciable stake in the country, a level to which the best of the artisans could have readily risen, if they really hungered after the privilege—and to that level they could have kept it. But they held their hands as they had held their peace. "What care I ?" said the professional man, or the small tradesman. I do not want a vote. The country is governed well enough for me. I cannot afford to make enemies; and I would rather keep Mr. A.'s custom ten times over and see him in Parliament, although he is not of my way of thinking, than lose it, merely to see Mr. B. in, who *is* of my way of thinking. My vote, either way, would effect but little—whereas their custom affects me very much. As for Mr. Bright, I daresay he does good by ronting them about, but he need not trouble himself on my account." So spoke profits. Then X. the barrister, or M. the artist, or R. the curate, or P. the engineer, and all the rest of them, heard of the representation of intellect, and yet, in their turn, held their peace. "Who wants a privilege that is of no earthly use ?" sneered X. "When I have property, then I should like to see it represented. Now, that I have only brains—they can take care of themselves." "I want a vote ?" asked M. "Certainly not. I don't care a straw about politics. I would rather get a private view ticket for So-and-so's gallery than have a vote in every borough in England." And R. does not want a vote either—his rector votes, which was quite as much as he cares about. Besides, he has ideas about the unbecomingness of the priesthood meddling with secular matters, unless indeed there are church questions at stake, in which case, the beneficed clergy are those fittest to interest themselves secularly in the matter. As for P., "he never cared for politics, and never knew a mechanician who did, hardly knew Whigs from Tories; thought the Manchester men are wonderfully practical fellows; but did not know much about them." And so on, while Bright thundered and agitated, and the Tories still sternly blocked the way, till at last we had processions, and mass meetings, and then one fine day, down went the Park Railings,—and Parliament took up the question in earnest. But the text was changed, it had sunk down from intellect to manhood, and the class which had power within its reach (to be had for the grasping), awoke from its lethargy to find itself swamped, far less powerful than it was ten years ago. So much for its selfishness. Then, when it smelt the danger it rubbed its hands softly together, and simpered its congratulations to the new dispensation. It was so glad to see what the *Tomahawk* calls the 'orny 'ands of industry, ten to its one, grasping the staff of power—it was so gratified to find that the divinity of numbers had asserted itself, over the vulgarity of genius. So much for its hypocrisy. The tale might be prolonged indefinitely. As in the French Revolution, so now, political power has descended at one stride from the Squirearchy to the masses. And as then, the wits of the day glorified the principles whose establishment subsequently brought them to the scaffold, so now the intellectual classes, the George Warringtons of Young England, laud rationalism on one hand, and democracy on the other, and fancy that

between Southern and Western Habesh and all the countries beyond that frontier away down to the still unknown sources of the White Nile (Baker notwithstanding)—and beyond into the great unknown heart of Africa,—the Soodan, Senaar, Kordofan, Upper Nubia, &c. Thus *kafilahs* start from regions west of the Nile, to us Europeans wholly unknown, and with their ivory and ostrich feathers, and gums, and gold dust, and rhinoceros and hippopotamus hides, loaded upon the "ships of the desert," they patiently plod their way to the Nile, where they transfer their goods from the "desert ships" to the less figurative floating houses of the great river-god of the land of Cham, who, extending his two arms, bears upon them these precious freights northwards towards the midland sea. Kartoom, upon one of the two great arms of the Nile, that most eastward, carries on an important trade, *viâ* Matamma, with Abyssinia, and ultimately with Massowah *viâ* Gondar, Aksoom, and Adowa. In this way you will at times meet with men here in Monkoolloo who have come here from regions completely unknown to us in Central Africa. Signor Antognoli has long resided in Kartoom and traded in those regions of Africa as far as the 5th degree of N. L., and he speaks in glowing terms of the trade which might be opened up between Great Britain, the Mistress of Habesh, and Central Africa. He also thinks that if the British definitely establish themselves in Annesley Bay, this place, Monkoolloo, and Massowah will be deserted, and all the trade from Upper Habesh to the Red Sea ultimately pass through our sea-port on Annesley Bay,—an opinion in which I fully concur.

Monkoolloo, if report speaks true, has an infamous reputation as being a place where *kafilahs* of slaves from those countries to which I have just alluded are brought down, and thence transferred on board ships in Massowah Roads and conveyed to Suez and other places. I cannot vouch for this allegation, but I am assured by some persons here that they have seen with their own eyes these slave *kafilahs* arrive at Monkoolloo. My informants have added that even the Governor of Massowah himself connives at this infamous and illicit trade in human flesh,—principally of the feminine fibre, let me remark *en passant*.

MASSOWAH ISLAND, 29TH FEBRUARY.

I have just been favoured with a visit from Moostafa Effendee Arabee, Secretary to Hassan Bey, Governor of Massowah. He was accompanied by Mr. Haas, a German gentleman, who has been for some time in this country, and has travelled extensively in Tegryeh, and been to Adowa, Aksoom, and several other towns of that province. Mr. Haas tells me he knows very well Prince Hailo, Chief of Hamazien, who has his court at Zazega which place you will find marked on your "B. G." Map. It is the chief place of Hamazien. Mr. Haas was staying with Prince Hailo when King Theodorus's General Geremethin (so Mr. Haas himself wrote down the name for me) marched with a considerable force of the King's men into Tegryeh and Hamazien. He was present at an interview between Hailo and Geremethin, when they were discussing the question of making satisfaction to the Egyptian Government for some cattle-lifting transaction, which Hamazien robbers had committed on Egyptian territory, in consequence of which the Egyptian Government threatened to march into Tegryeh with an army, unless an indemnity was paid. The affair was ultimately arranged. Subsequently Geremethin had a great fight near Adowa on March 15th 1867, with Gobazyeh who had come up from Sokota and occupied Adowa. Kassai Besbisis and Hailo sided with Geremethin, and Gobazyeh was driven back. This was the beginning of Kassai's power in Tegryeh. Now Geremethin is in Adowa, Haas says: I do not quite comprehend how Geremethin and Kassai Besbisis have arranged matters between them; but it would appear they are friends. Still Geremethin would seem to have yielded the place to Kassai Besbisis. Hailo of Hamazien seems to act independently in that province, and levies tribute from the minor chiefs. Thus, Gandiwabagid, Chief of Paderho, is now at Monkoolloo, having refused to pay Hailo tribute. He is looking for protection or support from the Egyptians, or from us. There is a rumour at Monkoolloo that Theodorus lately issued a proclamation to his troops, of which the following is the substance:—

"Soldiers! I have awaited for three years the arrival of the English. Now they are come. They fight by day, we fight by night, when they arrive here we shall not attack their army in open day, but shall lie in ambush for their caravans, and cut off their supplies."

These are the King's tactics, it is plain, and I do not doubt that he may still endeavour to take the field somehow, but, of course, one battle, if battle there be at all, will decide the fate of Theodorus.

Amongst the friends whom I have had the pleasure of knowing here, I must not forget Signor Dottor Bonichi, a Florentine gentleman, who has been connected with a scheme to establish a European colony in the north of Abyssinia. The colony referred to is officially styled, "Colonia Italo-Africana fra L'Egitto and L'Abissinia in Sciotel." The project originated with Padre Stella, a Roman Catholic Missionary, who had been connected with the Massowah Padres, but subsequently became secularised and married an Abyssinian wife. Padre Stella was and still is the close friend of Hailo, Chief of Hamazien, from whom he obtained, in 1857 a grant of a district north of Zazega, Hailo's chief place of residence, consisting of ninety square miles of country, and called Shotel, about six or seven days' march from Massowah. Father Stella was joined in his scheme by Signor Poupeo Zucchi, a gentleman from Cuneo in Tuscany, and late editor of the *Argus*, a journal published at Alexandria. To these two gentlemen Prince Hailo delivered the following deed of cession:—"May the letter of Dejazmatee Hailo reach Messrs. Giovanni Stella and Pompeo Zucchi. How are you? Very well. God grant us to meet. Inasmuch as you are my friends, I grant to you the territory of Shotel as far as Takail, which territory has been in my family from ancient times. You will be therefore bound to protect my subjects who may stay in the aforesaid place, as you will also do your best to set at liberty some of my kindred who are held prisoners at Algadan, as I implore you. Done in August 1857." Accodingly some thirty colonists from various parts of Europe came to Shotel towards the close of last year, and agricultural operations were actively begun, but Zucchi's death unfortunately put a stop, at least for the present, to this interesting experiment. Signor Stella is still living at Shotel, but all the other colonists, I believe, have left. However, the project has not been wholly abandoned, and Signor Caruana, who lately married Zucchi's daughter, and succeded in right of his wife to Zucchi's half of the ceded territory, is engaged with Stella and Bonichi in an attempt to revive the scheme in which his late father-in-law took so active a part. I hear from Caruana that they propose to sell to European colonists farms of from 50 to 250 acres at the nominal price of one rupee per acre. This would be a good opportunity for Indian invalids to acquire an estate in Habesh. The climate of Shotel is very fine, and most salubrious, and the place would make a first-rate sanitarium for Indian officers and others accustomed to a hot climate too long to return to England's winter cold.

The following list of the principal products of the district of Shotel has been obligingly placed at my disposal by Signor Bonichi:—

PRODUCTS OF SHOTEL.—Darra, oats, barley, beans, cutils, French beans, turnips, beetroots, potatoes, grasses, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, olives, tamarinds, gum-trees, mecca-balsam-trees, aloes, castor-oil, vines, sugar cane, ebony, stones and wood for building, adamsonia gigantesca, pharo's fig-tree, wild fruit trees, &c. &c.

Gold, and other minerals, as well as coal, are thought to exist in the mountains around Shotel, nuggets having been found in the rivers about there, and iron tainted springs discovered, as also coal wash.

FROM MASSOWAH TO MULKUTTOO.

ERGEEGO, EGYPTIAN ABYSSINIA, 2ND MARCH, 10 P.M.

Seated on a low *charpoy* in a mat hut of the *naip* of Ergeego, by the dingy light of the lamp hanging from a rafter of the [illegible] down the events of this day, the [illegible] lateen sail, filled by a favourable wind, carried our craft—which had also a [illegible] of Nubians, Shohos, Egyptians, Bogosos, Shangalees, and followers of the camp of Geremethin—[illegible] pell-mell on board—in a couple of hours from the blue waters of the magnificent [illegible] to the lowly hamlet on its opposite [illegible] plain upon which the hamlets of Ergeego are [illegible] stretches away inland for a few miles to the [illegible] of low hill, upon this site [illegible] up and down in all directions the [illegible] huts of the villagers. I noticed only [illegible] stone houses in the whole place and these appeared to me to be mosques. Having [illegible] a great part of the place we entered a broad avenue between two rows of trees, underneath which were grouped some wretched [illegible] and full in front of us at the other end of this passage stood a high square loop-holed stone fort with a lofty Saracenic arched gateway, before which a Nubian soldier was keeping guard, while several others were loitering about. Having signified to our guide that I proposed to go to the quarters of the Bey, he took the turn to the right, and passing under the walls of the fort, he led us to the entrance of a garden, in the midst of which there was a lofty and spacious hut of matting open upon two sides, and here he pointed out to us—sitting cross-legged upon a charpoy, reading aloud from the Koran, which was placed upon a little tabe before him—a fine looking man of martial bearing and considerably beyond the middle age, with a silvery moustache and shaven head, a regular and pleasing countenance, and a piercing fiery eye, as His Excellency Mahomed Bey Kaimakam, Commandant of the Egyptian Military post of Ergeego. When informed that I was on my way to Mulkuttoo, Mahomed Bey most courteously invited me to take a seat beside him, and then continued the reading of his Koran, which he recited with a pleasing sort of cadence, more like chanting than ordinary reading. A *chillum* was soon brought in and offered to me, but I declined it and called for a cigar, which an officer whom I afterwards found was the Bey's son carried in and after having lit it himself and taken a "whiff" or two offered to me. Coffee was also served. To pass the time the Bey, after having put aside his Koran, proposed to me to play a game of backgammon, and so we set to, and played for the rest of the afternoon about 27 games in all. I beat the Bey the first set, which was five out of nine, and he won the other two, beating me on the whole and winning two out of the three sets. It was dark before we finished with the backgammon, and the only interruption to our play of some hours was a case tried by the Bey of three Nubian soldiers, one of whom had got drunk—a heinous crime for a Mussulman—off the contents of a bottle of *sheerab* given him by a second who had bought it of a third. The Bey ordered him who sold the *sheerab* to get fifty lashes, him who bought it to get twenty-five, and the drunkard he let off with a caution,—a judgment not without a moral. About sun-down the Bey went through his *Namaz* while I smoked cigars and sipped coffee. His Excellency Mahomed Bey Kaimakam most hospitably insisted that I and my fellow traveller should remain for dinner, which we were very glad to do, having eaten nothing since our *dejeuner*. How shall I describe my first repast *à la mode* of the East, helping myself to the Bey's good cheer with the good old knife, fork, and spoon of nature, one's right hand. There was a sort of most savoury "stew" of mutton or kid or young camel and cucumbers I think, and there were olives and cheese and a kind of pan-cakes, and something like soap(which I afterwards found I ought not to have eaten, but kept to wash my hands with) and rice and sauce of honey I think, and little things made of sugar and flour I think, and some other stuff, and peppered honeycombs I think, and a lot of other things I can't think of, and, in short, *vive la cuisine a la mode turque*! But, horror of horrors! round came a Nubian with a tankard that turned out to be—what do you think?—water! *pure* water, unadulterated with even the smell of a "peg!"

CAMP BETWEEN ERGEEGO AND MULKUTTOO, AT THE BASE OF MOUNT GEDEM.

March 3rd, 1868.—Dawn.

We started from Ergeego about 10 P. M. or, say, 12 at night I think, and first crossed over a desert plain covered with stunted tamarisks, skirting the shores of the bay of Ergeego. By the disappearance of the moon we were soon left in darkness, or, at any rate, the next thing to it, and no sound was heard through the almost impenetrable gloom save the howling of hyenas, with which this plain abounds. I was told that these hideous brutes seldom attack men, but devour with avidity donkeys and camels. After a couple of hours my camel suddenly plopped down, like a Mussulman at his *Namaz*, and no amount of cudgelling and *Allahing* could move the brute, who seemed scared out of his life by the howls of the hyenas, so we have been forced to remain here till dawn, the first pale glimmer of which is now rapidly growing into a golden blaze of light far away upon the eastern sky, above the tall conical tops of Mount Gedem, which rise upon our left hand as we look towards the plain before us between it and Annesley Bay, in isolated majesty and grandeur, each cone resembling a burnished ball of gold. I had been under the impression that the road from Ergeego to Mulkuttoo wound along the sea-shore by the beach of Annesley Bay, but I now find that it runs behind the giant Gedem, through a broad plain enclosed by an inner range of mountains, covered with a thorny bush, which I see is the Accacia-tree, and here and there with patches of grass.

But now the camel is loaded, for I have a good deal of luggage with me, and so must close my note-book for the present.

SUDDER BAZAAR, MULKUTTOO, 3RD MARCH SUNDOWN.

From sunrise to sunset is a long day's ride on the plains of Adulis, especially if you go upon camel-back, which means, that you walk half the way, and moreover have forgotten to fetch your dinner with you, thinking that you are going to arrive in time to breakfast *chez vous*. Our road for almost the entire day wound along a deep valley or glen, shut in between two ranges of savage mountains, of weird fantastic shapes, while the never changing tufts of thorny acacia were the only objects which relieved the monotony of the plain, save where a startled antelope or leveret suddenly bounded away beyond our path. Bye and bye we came to more hospitable regions where herds of cattle and goats browsed upon the sparse and stunted grasses of the ground, or cropped the leaves of many strange plants, which baffled my botanical lore. Towards evening we got into fearful gorges, where nature displayed all her most repulsive, yet impressive, features, the barren rooks here and there towering like rude walls above our heads, and the huge overhanging boulders threatening to tumble down and crush us as we plodded on over precipitous paths far below. At length we came to the crest of a hill, whence we descried away beyond the white tents of Malkuttoo the waters of Good Ducknoo sparkling like golden floods in the halo of the setting sun. Soon after I dismounted my camel before friend Pestonjee's, as the shades of night were fast gathering over the new city of the British in the land of Habesh.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph*)

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

Parliament has reassembled. Mr. Disraeli in announcing his programme to be identical with that of Earl Derby's Cabinet, states that his foreign policy will be peace. His policy will he hopes be truly liberal.

The agitation in Ireland he believes is disappearing, proper measures being used to improve the position of the country.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is firm. Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10
Chartered „ „	£17-15
„ Mercantile „ „	£29.
Consols for account 93¼.	
4 per cent Enfaced Rupee Paper	87
5 per cent „ „ „	103
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅛d.	
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France	£70,000,000
Notes outstanding of do.	£71,500,000.

The *Sarawak* has arrived.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

The Cotton Market is quiet and unchanged.

Dhollera 8¾d.

Middling Orleans 10½d.

The Manchester Market is steady.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market is easier.

Fair Dhollera, 8½d.

The Bank Returns show the following results:—

Total Reserve of Notes,	£11,750,000.
Bills discounted, ...	£17,750,000.
Bullion, ...	£21,125,000.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Sales, ...	84,000	bales.
„ „ Surats, ...	20,000	„
„ Import, ...	62,000	„
„ „ Surats, ...	5,000	„
„ Stock, ...	320,000	„
„ „ Surats, ...	31,500	„

The market is quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 8¾d.

The Manchester market is also quiet but steady. 7 lb. Shirtings, 9s.; 8¼ lb. ditto . 10s. 9d.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market is firm.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£42 10s.
Chartered „ „	£17 10s.
Mercantile „ „	£29
Consols for account 93	
4 per cent Govt. Securities	87½.
5 per cent „ „	103⅜.
5½ per cent „ „	108½.

Exchange on India 1s. 11⅛d to 1s. 11¾d.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5TH MARCH.

The Senate has formed a Committee for the impeachment of President Johnson.

AUSTRALIA.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE steamer *Bombay* has arrived at Point de Galle from Sydney 1st March, Melbourne 4th March, and King George's Sound 10th March. She brings no news of importance.

The principal business of the month has been the completion of the general election.

Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, died on the 19th February.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to Sydney on March 2nd and proceeds to New Zealand in the course of the present month.

Coffee market, unchanged; metals, demand light but prices steady; sugar market, firm; rice, small sales of Patna are reported at thirty-two pounds.

BOMBAY.

THERE were 212 candidates present at the examination for the office of Moonsiff, which commenced yesterday in the Town Hall.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Abyssinia, per steamer *Oriental* to-morrow at 2 P.M.

BABOO Keshub Chunder Sen, the well known leader of the Calcutta Brahmas, is to lecture in the Town Hall this evening at 5-30 P.M., on "Religious and Social Reformation."

ON an application made by Mr. Lynch to Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers yesterday, Mr. M. R. de Quadros was appointed official liquidator of the National Bazaar and Land Investment Company.

MR. NANA MOROJEE yesterday sentenced one Sheik Deen Mahomed, a reputed thief, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction, for stealing two rupees from the pocket of one Essoo Krishnajee.

MR. E. P. ROBERTSON, of the Bombay Civil Service, on special duty in connection with the Abkaree Revenue of this Presidency, will, we understand, draw Rs. 1,200 per mensem as his salary, and Rs. 200 travelling allowance. This duty, it is stated, will continue for six months.

ON Sunday last an inquest was held at the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, concerning the death of one Abdool Rahimon. On Saturday afternoon last deceased was drowned in a quarry hole situated in rear of the Mills. Efforts were made to recover the body, but without success. On Sunday morning the body of the deceased was taken out. The Jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

THE Commissioner of Police has distributed in the following proportions, among 113 persons, belonging to the Police Force, the Fire Brigade, &c., the Rs. 1,000 received by him from the Cazee of Bombay and the "Mooshawers" of the Juma Musjid, for distribution among those who assisted in extinguishing the late fire in the New Cloth Market:—Seven superintendents at Rs. 25 each, fourteen inspectors at Rs. 22 each, ten constables at Rs. 19 each, three jemadars at Rs. 10 each, twenty-four havildars at Rs. 5 each, and fifty-nine lascars at Rs. 3 each.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Sunday last at Shaik Abdool Packmore Street, touching the death of a 'Hindoo child, age about two years, named Succoo. It appears that on the 17th instant, deceased was seen playing on the first floor of a house situated on the Doorgadevee street, where she had gone that day for the purpose of cleaning wool. The deceased's mother saw her tumble out of a window, which had no rails. The girl was picked up and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where she expired on Saturday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 22nd to 8 P. M. of the 23rd March were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th March.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee.....	41	32	25	28
„ Calcutta via Agra...	5	47	1	11
„ Calcutta via Madras.	7	25	6	30
„ Madras.....	0	0	0	0

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

YESTERDAY at noon, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Shipping Company was held at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle—Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair. On the motion of Mr. James Greig, seconded by Mr. Mullens, it was unanimously agreed that Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on." The secretaries and treasurers were then authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per share to the members of the Company out of the reserve fund and paid-up capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per share from the reserve fund and Rs. 250 per share from the paid-up capital. The meeting then adjourned.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Sulliman Abdool, a calassee on board the steam ship *Sunda*. From the evidence it appeared that on the 7th ultimo, at 4-30 P. M., deceased, whilst engaged in lowering stores into a boat alongside the ship, suddenly fell down and broke his leg. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital where he died on the 19th instant from *tetanus*. The *Sunda*, it appeared, had gone to Abyssinia, and, therefore, it was impossible to find any person who witnessed the accident. The jury found that the deceased died from *tetanus*, which supervened through a fracture of the leg, but that there was no evidence before the jury to say how or by what means such fracture of the leg was caused.

THE following is a list of vessels spoken by the ship *Royal Alexandra*, from Liverpool to Bombay:—

December 9th, *Waverley*, from London for Calcutta, 15 days out; December 11th, *Sabina*, from Gibraltar for Callao, 14 days out, lat. 38-21 N., long. 21-40 W.; December 19th, *Monmouthshire*, from London for Bombay, 30 days out, lat. 24-13 N., long. 23-50' W.; December 22nd, *Belgique*, from Akloora for Buenos Ayres, 37 days out, N. lat. 3-31 S., lat. 3-2 N., long. 26-51 W.; January 4th, *Jane Augusta*, from Newcastle for Singapore, 55 days out, lat. 29-19 N., long. 24-19, West; January 6th, *Geologist*, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, lat. 31-3 N. long. 20-29 W.; January 9th, *Galloway*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 60 days out, lat. 34-48 N. long. 12-45 W.; January 30th, *Rigo*, from Swansea for Calcutta, 80 days out, lat. 39-48, E. long. 53-19 W.; February 10th, *Corra Linn*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 100 days out, lat. 29-53 N., long. 69-6 W.; February 15th, *Golden Pledge*, from Newcastle for Bombay. lat. 21-5 N. long. 68-44 W.; February 20th, *Inniesforlen*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 95 days out, lat. 12-50 N., long. 65-0 W.; February 27th, *Delhi*, from London for Kurrachee, 83 days out, lat. 3-37 N., long. 65-34 W.; March 5th, *Princess Dagmar*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 142 days out, lat. 2 0 N., long. 66-2 W.

EPIDEMIC IN PERSIAN ARABISTAN.—Mr. W. P. Johnston, the British Agent at Busreh, in a letter dated the 3rd inst., reports to Government that, about two months ago a mild epidemic broke out in the towns of Shuster and Dizful in Persian Arabistan. It lasted for three or four weeks, carried off a moderate number of the inhabitants, and then ceased. The Turkish Consul at Mahomerah, reported to his Government that this epidemic was the plague, and the authorities of Bagdad have lately sent a Sanitary Commission to Dizful to ascertain what the disease really was, and whether it still existed. Mr. Johnston had questioned men who lately arrived from Dizful, and the description of the disease confirmed the opinion which was very generally received here, viz., that though epidemic, it was nothing more than a pernicious fever, and was not accompanied by any of the symptoms inseparable from true plague. The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia had instructed Mr. Johnston to report direct to this Government, in the event of the epidemic proving to be true plague, and Mr. Johnston should give them the earliest intimation by telegraph if the Commission confirm the Turkish Consul's report and declare it to exist in Persian Arabistan. The object in writing now was not to give currency to the report of its existence, which the Agent believes to be unfounded, but to prepare Government for the receipt of such a telegram, and to place them in possession of what little was known there of the real nature of the disease, lest exaggerated reports should reach Government through other channels.

RELIGIOUS REFORM AMONGST THE HINDOOS.

THE Prarthana Sumaj, or "prayer association," is the name of a religious society lately formed by a number of Hindoos in Bombay, and the principles of which resemble those of the well known Brahma Sumaj at Calcutta. At present there are about thirty members, and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang—the leader of the movement, we believe—has been elected President. Regular meetings for worship are held on Sundays at Dr. Atmaram's house in Kandawady Lane, and appear to be pretty well attended, but last Sunday evening the place of meeting was filled to overflowing, by an entirely Hindoo congregation (excepting two European faces that were seen amongst the crowd), it having been announced that a sermon was to be delivered by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, one of the leaders of the Brahmas in Calcutta, and who is now on a short visit to Bombay. The services commenced as usual with a Marathi prayer and hymn, and after this the Baboo began his discourse—which he delivered without the aid of notes and in a most impressive manner. It is not much in our way to report sermons, but we think the public would like an exception to be made in the case of the Baboo. The following is a report of what he said on Sunday evening, omitting some passages of minor importance:—

The subject of my sermon this evening is faith, but before I proceed to give a discourse upon it, I must tell you it gives me sincere and unbounded joy to be permitted, through God's grace, to address you—address you not merely as my countrymen, but as fellow-believers in the same God, as co-workers in the same great and noble cause. I am glad that you have succeeded in establishing this Prarthana Sumaj, and that I am thus enabled to talk to you as fellow theists. You have established this temple for the worship of the one true God, and rightly you call it Prarthana Sumaj—prayer association. You assemble here week after week for the purpose of offering the prayers of your heart unto the true God,—not to any idol, but to the supreme ruler of the universe, the moral governor of us all, the supreme father of all the families of this world. It strikes me, therefore, that the first subject which ought to engage your attention is faith. You ought to know on what ground to stand—to stand firmly and steadfastly,—before you offer up your prayers. If you hope that your prayers will be received on high, if you hope that your prayers will be accepted by him to whom you offer them, you must be sure that you have deep faith in him. Prayer without faith is but a mockery, and can never bear fruit. You must have deep faith in the true God before any word you say can be accepted by him. Without faith prayers are but words, and, therefore, must prove unacceptable and fruitless. In fact, faith is the beginning of religion—the basis of religious life—the point of departure from worldly life to the gate through which we enter into God's kingdom. Before a man has got true faith he lives in this world—tries merely to obtain money, fame, bodily comforts: as soon as he has faith we see a conversion—not a partial, but a thorough, conversion of the heart. His life is altogether changed; the mainsprings of his life are altogether changed; his motives, his doctrines, his outward pursuits—all show a wonderful and radical change. Now, my friends, brethren of the Prarthana Sumaj, my first request to you is, have faith in that God in whom you have learned to believe. For it is my conviction that knowledge is one thing and faith is quite a different thing. I admit that you all know that God is one, that God can never be identified with the idols worshipped in this country or in any other country, that the Creator is not the same as created objects. But you must not rest satisfied with this knowledge. To know that God is one, and to have deep faith in that God, are two essentially different things. In regard to the true God this difference is especially remarkable. Now, to unbelievers God is simply a shadow, a thing that cannot be seen. There are some in this world who know that there is a God but cannot approach him, cannot offer their prayers to him,—think it perfectly absurd to attempt to draw near to him. There is very little difference between the air we breathe and the God of the Universe, in the estimation of such men. Their hearts are in the world;—their lips may offer praise unto God—their intellect may believe that God is,—but their hearts, their souls, their lives, are sunk in the mire of the world. If they want joy they will go to the world: God gives them no delight. If they want a place to stand upon, it is the world—its fame, its wealth, its pleasures. They may be called virtuous, but I see no trace of faith in them. My friends, you ought not to rest satisfied with an intellectual acquiescence in the existence of the deity; you must progress—you must advance a step further. Take that step—enter upon the stage of faith—believe with your heart, your whole soul, your entire life, that the God of the Universe is one. * * * * * Not for one moment is God remote from us—he dwells within us, and we in him. Not a breath can we draw without him—our vitality is from him and in him; why, then, should I search for my God in any distant temple? Is not man's body the living temple in which God dwells? Yes; he is within us, and he is ever near to us. Then, let me feel it. Ask the student—ask the scholar—ask the man versed in all the theology of the world,—is his intellect enough to lead him to God? No; all his Shasters, all his academic divinity will fail: these cannot make him realise his God. His God is no God to him, —his eyes see him not. He closes his eyes and tries to realise his God within him, —it is as dark within as without! Man's knowledge is nothing,—the mere knowledge of God is nothing, if I cannot feel him within the inmost recesses of my heart, as a father, as a mother, and as a friend, — my guide, my companion,— one in whom I live, and, therefore, one whom I must love. Such a God is the true God, and yet knowledge cannot make man draw near to that God. I have recourse to my books. I go to my teachers and my ministers. I enter into temples, or churches, or cathedrals, or musjeeds,—but I see not my God, I feel not my God,—my heart is vacant,—outside and inside, it is all emptiness, all shadow, all blank,—there is no living God! I see my brethren around me; I see all the fowls of the air and the beasts of the wilderness: *they* live, it is true. I see all material objects: they are real to me. But what is it which, in spite of all my knowledge, prevents me from realising my God in the same way as I realise the material objects —the living beings—of this world? The heart says, there is no faith. Ah, my friends, here observe the distinction between knowledge and faith. When you see this light, can you deny the existence of the light? To know that the light is, is to see the light before you; but in regard to God the case is different. I tell you my God is here; the omnipresent deity, the supreme deity of the universe, is in this very congregation; but it is impossible to realise his existence and his presence without faith, which is truly the evidence of things not seen—in fact, is the only evidence which you can have of the existence of God. The man of faith carries with him the presence of his deity wherever he goes:—in the temple, in the place of business, in mercantile houses, in banking establishments, God is with him. This presence he can never put by. Such a presence is the real presence of God, and if you can believe God in this way, then, but not till then, shall I acknowledge that you have faith in the God of the Prarthana Sumaj. You may offer up your prayers day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year; but without that faith it is all loss of words, waste of strength, waste of energy, waste of intelligence. Where do your prayers go to? From an empty heart these words emanate,—into empty space these words vanish. But if you have the real God before you, just as the idolator has a real idol before him, one word is enough—one simple or rude word though it be. Unlettered, ignorant you may be, but one little word, one rude word, coming from the heart and addressed to the living God, revolutionises the whole life—converts the whole soul—makes man divine! This is the sort of faith we must have in the living God. The second article of our faith is immortality of the soul. After faith comes hope. Why should I have faith in God? Is this world a be-all, an end-all of my existence? If so, I may know, I may believe, I may have faith that God is, but what is God to me? why should I say he is worth living for? Ah, my brethren, for the sake of immortality, for the sake of eternal life;—not for the forty days or months of this life, but for eternal life. Eternity is worth living for, eternal blessedness is worth seeking. And it is here the difference between knowledge and faith is to be found. You will tell me—"We all know that the soul does not die at the time of death, but survives it." You tell me—"we know that there is a future state of rewards and punishments." As Brahmas you may do so, as theists you may acknowledge with your intellect that there is a future state of rewards and punishments; but the question is, not as regards knowledge, but as regards faith. Have you faith in the next world? * * * * The man of faith *sees* that there is a next world. He does not merely *know*, but has such an amount of real vivid perception that he *sees* through the gateway of death, the mansions of bliss prepared for the righteous;—he *sees* also that there is adequate punishment reserved for the ungodly—and the man shrinks from that punishment. It is not an imaginary punishment, which may or may not come; it is not the decision of a logical mind; it is not the result of some argumentative process,—but is a *certain* thing: a punishment as certain, a reward as certain, as possibly can be. The man is certain of punishment if he were to commit sin, certain of reward if he were to live in a godly way. With such prospective certainties before him, what can he do? His heart does not waver;—he lives in faith, his hope is great, and all things around him here are as shadows. With the next world before me, this present world seems shadowy;—all its glittering and gold, all its fascinations, all its acquaintances and friends, are but for a day, but for an hour, but for a moment perhaps,—but that great world I see before me is real, far more real than anything that this world presents to my view. If, then, I am wise, not silly and foolish, —if I have eyes and am not blind—why should I leave that certain, that real world, which consists of abiding mansions of joy, for the sake of a few thousand rupees, with sin, with iniquity, and, therefore, with necessary and inevitable punishment in the life to come? Better that I should pursue that reality, that certainty, than that I should be enchained like a prisoner and a captive amidst the fascinations and the corruptions of this world!—That is the nature of the man of faith in regard to immortality. Now, both these doctrines you are aware of, and my prayer to you is, to convert these doctrines into the facts of life—facts of the heart and of the soul. The third and last article of faith I shall dwell upon is conscience and moral truth. In regard to this also we see a difference between knowledge and faith. Now, I daresay almost all of you have received an English education, and are enlightened enough to know that there is much that is superstitious and wrong around you. You have consciences that tell you this is wrong and that is right: your enlightened minds see what is right and distinguish it from that which is wrong. But now, tell me, do you always do that which is right, do you always consistently abjure that which is false? When you know a thing to be false or wrong, do you at once recoil back from it and say, "My hands shall not touch that contaminating thing." Or do you still sport with it and enjoy it? When you know a thing to be right, do you at once step forward, unmindful of all consequences, and decide that that which is right must be done—done without any delay, unwaveringly, enthusiastically, and nobly? Do you always do that?—is my question. I give you credit for your consciences, your knowledge, your education, your profound scholarship; I know you all admit this is right and that is wrong; but where is the incentive to the performance of that which is right? When the time for action comes, ah, then conscience proves a deception. Where is your conscience then? You take into your hand the arithmetic of this world and weigh the consequences of action, compute loss and gain, and then say, here is so much advantage and there so much disadvantage; if the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, choose that which is right; but if the evils, the agonies, the distresses outweigh the advantages, shun it as wise and prudent men! Trouble not your heads with this or that act of rectitude, virtue, or holiness, if these things are sure to lead you into a life of disadvantage, of privation, and distress!—That shows what a difference there is between the knowledge of right, and faith in right—that which is right,—the intellectual perception of truth, and faith in truth. Do you think I would believe that you are men of faith—do you think I would believe that you have real faith in truth —if in your actions in this world I miss holiness, rectitude, conscientiousness, purity? What is conscience but a mockery—a grandmother's tale —if it cannot avail in the season of trial? Is it a thing to amuse you?—is it a thing you may read over, or sleep over, as the case may be?—is it simply to satisfy your intellectual curiosity? —are the dictates of conscience merely destined to aid you in believing that which is right and distinguishing it from that which is wrong? That is not the object of conscience, that is not the object for which God has endowed us with this moral faculty. What are all these disadvantages which appear so important in the eyes of the worldly-minded man,—what are these, I say, compared with the great gain which I am sure to possess if I lead a conscientious life? One spot that blackens my heart—one impurity that contaminates my soul—is death to me. And shall I prefer living death to a life of conscience, a life of purity? Shall I take all those advantages of the world —fifty crores of rupees, estates beyond number and value—and at the same time put impurity into my heart, convert life into death? What is this world to me? What are all these contaminations of the world, its kingdoms and empires, to me? Purity of heart is all in all: for that I shall live, and that shall be my solace on my death-bed. When friends and kinsmen shall bid their last farewell to me, when I shall cast my last fond glance at my family in departing from this world, then—if I have not had that purity of heart —shall my arithmetic of prudence be tested in the crucible of actual facts,—then shall I find how all this light of phantasmagoria passes away from me, and when my eyes are turned within to see sin in all its naked deformity, I shall behold something which not all the billows of the Ocean can wash away: impurity seated in the depths of my heart. My body is going away, and my ears no longer hear what a father or a mother has to say, but I hear one thing: the groanings of a heart full of vice and sin. My eyes are fading away, I see not the mournful faces of my relatives, but one thing I do see: I see the horrid deformity of my soul, the accumulated iniquities of a life of voluptuous indulgence. Oh, God! is it for this that I have lived in this world? And am I to bid farewell to it with sins such as these upon me,—bearing this unbearable load of iniquities into that world to which thou dost call me?—That would be the language of a sinner on his death-bed. Therefore, in due time, my friends, you ought to look into these deceptive arguments which lead men away from honesty and conscientiousness, into prudence—into what the world calls deliberation, wisdom, but which is no other than folly. [After dwelling on the importance of a perfect observance of truth at all risks, and remarking that it was faith which enabled a man to resist temptations to falsehood thespeaker proceeded to say—] There is no wavering with the man of faith. But the worldly-minded man consults his books, speaks to his broker, goes into the Bank of Bombay: and he asks,—shall I be a loser or a gainer? He wants to assure himself that his virtue is always paying. Oh, what a great delusion! Situated as we are, we have oftentimes to purchase righteousness with the blood which courses through our veins and arteries. Many a martyr has testified to the truth of this. Many a reformer has voluntarily given his life blood simply that God's name might be magnified and glorified upon earth. That is fidelity to truth. But if your truth shines only in the school, in the college, or in your houses, and as soon as the trial comes, fails, that is not truth—I call it a shadow, I call it the most unreal of all unreal things—the most shadowy of all shadowy things in this world. It is something certainly, but where is that thing when you come to stretch out your hands to seize it? In the time of trial you grope in the dark to find it, and there is no truth for you. It has all vanished, it does not exist for you, and yet you say, "Oh, what a pleasant thing is my religion, it gives me virtue and gold together, all at the same time!" This man, with his bags of gold, his theology, his prayer meetings, his churches, his profound scholarship, he prides himself upon these, and he says, "Oh, what a pure religion I have got! These other men are fanatics;—they call themselves men of faith, and they get religion but lose the world. I, a man of prudence, get religion and the world too—God and Mammon both at the same time, —while these misguided foolish fellows, they may have something like religion, but they have no true religion, because they have forfeited the world." Now, true wisdom would show who is really mistaken. If I have truth I must live and die for truth, and the death-

THE GUNPOWDER QUESTION.

The gunpowder question is one of which it is difficult to exaggerate the importance at the present day. We have ordnance constructed on the best principle known, and may rest content in that direction, but as large charges are required under present circumstances, and the effect of the explosion of powder of existing quality is immensely greater, even proportionately, than that of small charges, the violent and sudden action becomes a serious evil. The problem to be solved is to manufacture a powder which shall be more progressive in its action, so that, while the maximum strain upon the gun is much diminished, the ultimate effect is to impart to the projectile at the muzzle of the gun a velocity unreduced. The Russians and Americans have done something in this direction, ourselves next to nothing, but preparations are being made to study the action of various combinations of the ingredients in our powder; and, we believe, Colonel Younghusband, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, who has been taking Colonel Milward's place at the War Office during the absence of the latter in Abyssinia, is about to proceed to Waltham Abbey with the view of carrying on a series of experiments, and of superintending the manufacture of the Government powder. The British powder is the strongest in the world, but its strength is not easily adapted to large guns. It is far stronger than the French or the American powder, and its effects on great ordnance is very severe.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

"SAVAGE CLUB" LITERATURE.*

(The Spectator.)

There was once in Paris a Bohemian Literary Society, brilliant, open-handed, sad, and insincere. Henri Murger wrote of it. Alfred de Musset in his early days belonged to it. There is a Bohemian Society in London, open-handed possibly, but neither brilliant nor sad. A little trite sentiment stands for pathos in its productions, and in place of wit and humour there are emitted a few indifferent puns. It is not associated in any formal bond. Some of its members belong to one club and some to another. But the members of the Savage Club have just put forth a volume of miscellaneous papers which, we regret to say, embody some of the weakest characteristics of this class. In the tales there is little "story," and less character. In the poems there is, to tell the truth, not much poesy. In the well meaning homily which the editor of the volume, Mr. Andrew Halliday, contributes to its pages there is little that is fresh and less that is forcible. It is, at all events, satisfactory to know that the members of the Savage Club cannot be Bohemians, for Bohemians are, or used to be, wild and witty, and the writers of the *Savage Club Papers* are neither. Their morality, if somewhat tritely enforced, is, at least, unimpeachable, and their intentions are excellent. Witness the concluding lines of Mr. Halliday's homily. The thought expressed is, perhaps, scarcely original, but no one can find fault with the spirit of the passage:—

"Would not the world be far more tolerable, if honest, true-hearted men and women would resolutely refuse to countenance every kind of hypocrisy, and suffer no kind of custom or politeness which is not founded upon sincerity? If society would band itself together for this object, the sheep would be separated from the goats, and honest folks would know their friends from their foes. It cannot be said that any man is a gentleman who permits himself to associate with, or tolerate, persons who are not gentlemen, or that any one is pure who holds fellowship with the impure."

"Good sentences, and well pronounced." They are immediately "followed" by a paper from the pen of Mr. John Hollingshead, entitled "Adapting from the French." We have earnestly endeavoured to fathom the meaning of Mr. Hollingshead's contribution, and we have come to the conclusion that it is meant to be satirical. It purports to be a police report from Bow Street, where "Mr. Morton Schneider, who had been out on bail, and who described himself as an English dramatic author, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a pocket handkerchief from the person of M. Adolphe Hyacinthe, a French 'man of letters,' residing at the Hotel de Provence, Leicester Square, London:"—

"The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Coke, from the office of Coke and Littleton, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Shadrach, of the firm of Shadrach and Abednego. The prosecutor, who was examined through M. Albert, the sworn interpreter of the Court, deposed that he was walking through Leicester Square, his custom always of an afternoon, on Thursday, the 18th of October, when he felt a slight tug at the tails of his coat, and turning rapidly round with great quickness, he observed the prisoner walking quickly with great rapidity up a side street, court, or alley, leading into Soho, with what appeared to be his (the prisoner's) handkerchief in his hands. He (the prosecutor) followed him (the prisoner); but was unable to catch him, owing to his (the prosecutor's) ignorance of the sinuous tortuosities of the neighbourhood. He saw no more of the prisoner for several days, until he met him promiscuously by chance at a *table d hote* or ordinary, held at a house near the Haymarket, much frequented or 'used' by lite rary men."

And so on, through several pages of wearisome parody, bi-lanted satire, and indifferent English.

When, first in the list of contributors, we saw the name of Mr. T. W. Robertson, the author of *Caste* and other very pleasing plays, we thought he was deserving of better company. A perusal of his contribution, called "Exceptional Experiences," forced upon us the conviction that he was not so badly used as we had imagined. "My name," says Mr. Robertson (speaking for the hero of his "Experiences"), "is De Jones; and, is if I may be allowed the expression, not only is my name Jones, but my nature is Jones, too—eminently so." That is the smartest thing in Mr. Robertson's contribution. We do not think it equal to *Society* or *Caste*.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, one of the most persistent book makers of the day, has furnished the *Savage Club Papers* with some verses called "Saint Anthony's Sermon," quaintly illustrated by Mr. W. Bruntan; and Mr. Hain Friswell has enriched this Christmas annual with a small—a *very* small—Eastern story, which we recommend to the admirers of the *Silent Hour* and the *Gentle Life*. There are a few contributors—Mr. Sala amongst the number, and Mr. T. W. Robertson, as we said before—who have really done things that were worth doing in literature. The sup-port one or two other names, not less deservedly valued, is given to the volume now before us; but the best known writers have not, as it seems to us, put forth their strength. The profits of the volume are to be devoted, we understand, to the relief of any member of the Club who may fall upon evil days. But we are not told to buy the *Savage Club Papers* because "if were good we did so much for charity." On the contrary, Mr. Halliday says plainly: Here is the book. Let it stand upon its own merits." We regret to have to answer that under these circumstances it is not likely to stand long.

* *The Savage Club Papers for* 1868. Edited by Andrew Halliday. London: Tinsley Brothers.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

(The Pall Mall Gazette.)

There is a sort of prospective gratitude which consists in the expectation of favours to come. It was probably in this spirit that the Edinburgh people last year made haste to thank Mr. Disraeli for a Reform Bill which had not yet been passed. The well known shrewdness and caution of the Scotch forbid the idea that they had forgotten the proverbial danger of discounting, too confidently, the contingencies of the future. No doubt, they understood perfectly well the speculative character of the investment when they offered a banquet, and the freedom of the city for the chance of getting seven more members for the country. Very recent experience, indeed, gave warning of the wonderful changes which Conservative measures are apt to undergo, as well as the equivocal value of Mr. Disraeli's drafts upon Parliament. The shifts to which Mr. Micawber was reduced "under the temporary pressure of pecuniary liabilities, contracted with a view to their immediate liquidation, but remaining unliquidated through a combination of circumstances," have their counterpart in political life. When Mr. Micawber signed an I. O. U., he felt, we are told, as if he had actually paid the money, and would hand it to a creditor with such a grand air, that the poor man hardly knew the difference until he had had time to think of it. Well, the Scotch people have now had time to think over Mr. Disraeli's fine promises about an increase of representation, and if any of them were misled at the first by the semblance of generosity, they ought to see through the delusion now. What the transaction, stripped of all disguise comes to, is simply this: Mr. Disraeli offers Scotland seven new members as a consideration for handing over the counties to the great Conservative landlords; and nobody knows better than Mr. Disraeli that at the present moment the Scotch have as much chance of colonizing the moon as of getting any parliamentary seats now belonging to England, while it is very doubtful whether the House of Commons will consent to an addition to the number of its members. Should our Northern friends prove eduicible enough to agree to the excision of the whole borough population from the counties, so as to leave them exclusively to the tenants and servants of the great land-owners, it is not unlikely that Mr. Disraeli at the last moment may discover that he has no means of supplying the seven members, and that it is not at all a "vital point" of his scheme. Of course he will deplore the hard necessity of having to yield to the coercion of an obdurate and ungenerous majority in the House of Commons, and will pathetically declare that personally he has the strongest desire to fulfil his pledge, if he might only be permitted to do so. Whether the Scotch will derive much consolation from these assurances we do not know, but it is as well that they should understand clearly at the beginning that it is with the House of Commons they have to deal, as well as with the Government, and that it is by no means certain that the Government will exert itself very energetically to procure the additional representation promised in the bill.

There are several aspects in which the Scotch, and above all Scotch Liberals, should examine the question. In the first place, assuming the bargain as it stands in the bill to be reasonable and advantageous, what likelihood is there that it will be carried out, as far as the seven new seats are concerned? Very little, indeed, we should say. Nobody can doubt that before long the redistribution of seats, as settled by the English Act of last year, must be thoroughly revised. But it is hopeless to expect the House of Commons, in its present mood of impatient weariness with the whole subject, to disturb the compromise which was last year accepted for the sake of peace, and to complete the work which unfortunately remains only half done. If more members are now to be bestowed on Scotland, the only way in which they can be obtained is by adding them to the number of the House of Commons. There is certainly no reason why that number should be fixed unalterably at 658, which is quite an accidental figure, and has not even the fantastic justification which Dean Colet attached to the number of foundation scholars at St. Paul's, of corresponding to the number of fishes in the miraculous draught. There are, however, practically some very strong reasons against going beyond 658 if it can possibly be avoided. As it is, the assembly is too large for convenient and efficient deliberation. If all the members attended on any occasion, a large proportion of them would be without seats in the present chamber; and even in the new one which is spoken of, the most sanguine expectations of the architect do not go the length of finding a place for every member. Indeed, it may reasonably be doubted whether a hall could be constructed sufficiently large to accommodate 658 gentlemen, at the same time affording each due facilities for seeing, hearing, and being heard. The House of Commons far exceeds the bulk of similar bodies in other countries. There are only 261 members in the United States Congress; 376 in the French Legislative Body, and 280 in the Parliament of the North German Confederation. In fact, the balance of expediency is rather in favour of reducing than increasing the House of Commons. At the same time a slight addition, say of seven or even fifteen mem bers, would make no perceptible difference, but the great objection to tampering with the existing number is that, if once that process is permitted, there may be great difficulty in arresting it. The sort of sanctity which now surrounds the figure 658 is useful, though fictitious. The first alteration in it would be the signal for a general scramble for seats in all parts of the country. There would not only be enormous difficulty in keeping back the "ugly rush" of constituencies, but a serious obstacle would be placed in the way of dealing with those petty boroughs, the representation of which it is ne cessary to curtail, not merely to make way for other communities more deserving of enfranchisement, but as a means of electoral purification. To furnish the small boroughs with this plea for a renewed lease of existence would be a misfortune to the whole country, far greater than any advantage that would follow from a slight addition to the representation of Scotland.

If the Scotch Liberals will follow Mr. Baxter's lead, and postpone the claims of their country for more members till the question of redistribution throughout Great Britain can be treated as a whole, they will not only be taking the best course for themselves, but will be materially promoting a thorough reform in the partition of constituencies and allotment of seats. They will be wise to apply their energies to the defeat of the Ministerial plan of cutting up all the borough population out of the counties and handing them over to the landlords. There they will have the cordial support of the Liberal party, and the advantage to be thus obtained would not only be more feasible but more substantial than a gain of seven seats, especially as three of these will be given to counties and one employed in practically reducing the representation of Glasgow to a single vote in the House of Commons. And, as this is not merely a Scotch but a British question, there is another point which we cannot refrain from noticing, even at the risk of ruffling Northern susceptibilities. The demand for more seats naturally suggests an inquiry as to the use the Scotch now make of those in their possession. And this is a very delicate subject. It is very difficult to understand how it comes to pass that a nation so distinguished for its high standard of popular education, its intellectual force and successful energy in practical life, should present so poor a figure in the Imperial Parliament. At present the contribution of Scotland to the "collective wisdom" is certainly not what we have a right to expect. Allowing for four or five brilliant exceptions, the Scotch members are the most commonplace of mediocrities almost wholly without influence in the deliberations of Parliament except for their votes. Indeed, their voice is seldom raised in debate except to swell the cry of bigotry and intolerance on such matters as Maynooth, Sunday recreation for the people, and Public-house legislation. When Scotch members resent the taunt of provincialism they should recollect how completely they justify it by their conduct. It is their own choice to regard Scotch affairs as local rather than national. Their attention is chiefly engrossed in local business which they prefer to transact in a Committee-room instead of taking the House frankly into their confidence. It is inevitable that narrow local views and influences should leave their mark on legislation conducted in this hole-and-corner fashion, and it is purely the fault of the Scotch members themselves if the House is led to regard Scotch questions as mere parochial details as much beneath its notice as beyond its comprehension. Moreover, it was only last year that the Scotch Liberals, looking only to their own local interests, selfishly sacrificed the English compounder because he had no counterpart in the north, and it did not matter to them whether he was abolished or not. If Scotland would only bestir herself at the next election and send up representatives more worthy of her character and reputation, and more capable of rising to the height of national legislation, she would do far more to establish a claim for additional seats than all Mr. M'Laren's feats in rule of three.

THE HERCULES AND THE MONARCH.

(The Saturday Review.)

The launch of the *Hercules* will add one more to our scanty armoured fleet. She will represent all that Admiralty ingenuity, backed by the most lavish expenditure, can do to perfect the central-box system of armament, which, in spite of the unsatisfactory results of trials on a smaller scale, seems still to be the pet method of construction in the Comptroller's office. At the time the *Hercules* was commenced, the Admiralty were being hard pressed to treat the turret plan with some show of consideration, and very shortly afterwards the keel was laid of a sort of turret ship, which was designed apparently to discredit the obnoxious invention. In spite of all that has been done in the one case, and left undone in the other, there are many who doubt whether the *Hercules* herself will be able to bear comparison even with the non-descript half-turret ship, the *Monarch* which the Admiralty at last condescended to construct. In one particular, which was entirely under the control of the Board, the *Hercules* will have the advantage, for she will be afloat a full year before her rival. The two ships are of about the same tonnage and horse-power, the *Hercules* having slightly the advantage in both respects. Each, however, will be a monster vessel of upwards of 5,000 tons. The plating of the central box of the broadside ship is of the thickness of 9 inches at the water-line, diminishing to 8 inches above and 6 inches below. The turret of the *Monarch* is still more strongly defended, carrying plates of as much as 10 inches in thickness at the most exposed parts. The armour of her vast expanse of free board is only a little less formidable, being 7 inches thick at the centre of the water-line, and tapering to 4 inches at the bows. It does not yet appear what armament the *Hercules* will be able to carry. The central box is pierced for four 18-ton guns on each side, and a great deal of ingenuity has been spent (if not wasted) on contrivances for facilitating the clumsy operation of shifting these enormous guns to spare ports looking more nearly fore and aft. This has long been the favourite Admiralty substitute for the unlimited training power given by a turret, and unless the *Hercules* justifies the experiment a great deal better than any previous ship, it may be hoped that she will be the last specimen of this extraordinary construction. Each of the *Monarch's* turrets will carry two 22-ton guns, so that her broadside will (even if all the *Hercules'* ports are filled) be heavier than that of the central battery of her rival, unless she should happen to be engaged on both sides at once. Besides their principal batteries, both ships will carry extra guns. The *Hercules* will have two 12-ton guns outside her protected battery, and four 6½-ton guns on her upper deck. With this load she will have eleven feet free board to her main deck port-sills, an allowance which has hitherto been considered ample for the comfort of a crew, and for facility of firing broadside guns in tolerably heavy weather. This, it must be owned, assumes that the new ship will not roll quite so desperately as some of her predecessors of recent construction. The extra armament designed for the *Monarch* is said to consist only of two 6½-ton guns, as bow and stern chasers; and it will probably be noticed with surprise that if this is correct, the weight of metal allotted to her will be vastly less than a ship of her dimensions might be expected to carry. The explanation is obvious enough. A turret ship can work her guns with five feet of free board in weather that would puzzle a broadsider twice as high out of water; and it has always been justly claimed as one of the great advantages of turrets that they unable the free board, and with it the weight of side-plating, to be reduced to the minimum which may be found consistant with the comfort of the crew. The *Hercules* could not spare much of her eleven feet without rendering her guns useless in anything but a calm. How much less than this would have sufficed for the *Monarch* is a mere matter of theoretical speculation, for by some wholly unintelligible caprice, she has been favoured with 14 feet of free board against the 11 feet thought sufficient for the *Hercules*. Because she needed height out of water less, she has been supplied with 3 feet more than the broadside ship, and indeed with at least 6 feet more than Captain Coles would have allowed, and nearly 10 feet more than the American Monitors have. That the American ships are too low and too wet to live in with reasonable comfort and safety, is the universal and perhaps well-founded belief in our navy, though they are certainly not too low to fight their guns steadily in a very heavy sea. But there is an enormous margin between the low-lying *Miantonomah* and such a towering castle as the *Monarch* is designed to be. By the Admiralty admission as evidenced in the construction of the *Hercules*, three feet out of the 14 at least might be spared, and every foot in height of the side armour of this huge ship will weigh as much as a two-gun turret. So that for the mere whim of giving her three feet more height than her broadside rival, the Admiralty have reduced by six 22-ton guns, the armament which she is capable of carrying. And this only states half the case, it being obvious that a turret ship can spare a large proportion of the free board which is essential in a broadside ship. The comparative weakness of her armament is, therefore, entirely due to this perverse resolution.

And this is by no means the only evil result. Every ton of additional weight is so much deducted either from speed or stowage, and it is to the same original error that any defect in speed or incapacity for keeping the sea which the ship may show will have to be attributed. It is an axion in ship-building that offensive power, thickness of armour, speed, stowage, and height out of water may be converted the one into the other at the will of the designer. Give up a little of any one of these, and there is so much more of all or any of the others. In building the *Monarch* the Admiralty have made height out of water their leading object, and have sacrificed to it the essentials of armament, stowage, and speed. And this in a ship, the principle of whose construction, was especially designed to obviate the necessity of excessive height. By the singular course which has been taken, the model turret ship of the Admiralty has been reduced to something like the level of the broadsider *Hercules*, and we can now judge of the wisdom of Captain Cole in insisting upon having an independent experiment. If it had rested with the Board, the turret principle would have been tested with fearful odds against it, though even under such conditions the *Monarch*, if she is ever to be launched, may yet prove a match for the *Hercules*. However, a better prospect is offered by the progress of the *Captain*, in Mr. Laird's yard, which will serve to show whether a turret cruiser with only nine feet of free board may not prove very enough without losing the marvellous steadiness of the low-lying Monitors. It is not only in her enormous height that the *Monarch* departs from the turret principle which she is supposed to embody. Because turret guns can be fired in any direction which is free from obstruction of hull or masts, it has been decided that the *Monarch* shall carry a huge forecastle, by which the sweep of her turret guns will be necessarily limited; and though the immense strength of her turrets and the great power of her guns must always make her a formidable ship, it is difficult to imagine arrangements less calculated to display turrets to advantage.

But these capricious freaks of construction are after all, not the worst features of the case. There may be some difficulty at present in defining what are the exact dimensions and form best suited to a turret cruiser, but there can be no question that our experiments ought not to be limited to one hopeful ship in progress in a private yard, and one such vessel as the *Monarch* slowly advancing under the hands of the Admiralty. Since the paramount importance of turret ships was demonstrated we have produced broadside ships by the score, and have left the great problem of all scarcely any forwarder (as far as our own experiments are concerned) than it was when the Admiralty first began to laugh at turrets some ten years ago. They have left off laughing, it is true, but the manner in which the *Hercules* and the *Monarch* have been dealt with shows as little anxiety as ever to perfect an outside invention which the official mind has never been able to forgive. The *Hercules'* ship will be vacant immediately, but no intimation has yet appeared that it will be occupied by anything but another broadside vessel. More than half convinced, as they have frequently shown themselves to be, that sooner or later the turret ships will win the day, the Board of Admiralty seemed to have learned the value of delay, and to have resolved that, if common sense fights against them, time at any rate shall fight upon their side.

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On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 1/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	,, ,,	6 per cent.
6 do.	,, ,,	5 ,,
3 do.	,, ,,	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Joint Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
3 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
2 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11⅛d.	,,
1 do.	,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	,, ,,	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitter home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 19th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 23*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £982,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 80,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTIONS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 83, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WIGGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoory*, from Maulmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, the Steam-tug "STURDY," 45 H. P., 52 tons Register, built in 1863 by HART & SINNOTT, Liverpool. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, 19th March 1868. Colaba Company *(Limited).*

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocmahie, Author of "Remarks on Governments